

Application No. 09/890,672

Amdt. Date January 20, 2003

Reply to Final Office Action of October 17, 2003

AMENDMENTS

In the Specification

Please amend the specification as follows:

Please replace the paragraph on page 9 beginning on line 11 with the following:

Other suitable solvents for use herein include propylene glycol derivatives such as n-butoxypropanol or n-butoxypropoxypropanol, water-soluble CARBITOL RTM solvents or water-soluble CELLOSOLVE RTM solvents; water-soluble CARBITOL RTM solvents are compounds of the 2-(2-alkoxyethoxy)ethanol class wherein the alkoxy group is derived from ethyl, propyl or butyl; a preferred water-soluble carbitol is 2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol also known as butyl carbitol. Water-soluble CELLOSOLVE RTM solvents are compounds of the 2-alkoxyethoxy ethanol class, with 2-butoxyethoxyethanol being preferred. Other suitable solvents include benzyl alcohol, and diols such as 2-ethyl-1, 3-hexanediol and 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol and mixtures thereof. Some preferred solvents for use herein are n-butoxypropoxypropanol, ~~BUTYL CARBITOL~~ butyl CARBITOLTM, and mixtures thereof.

Please replace the paragraph on page 9 beginning on line 21 with the following:

The solvents can also be selected from the group of compounds comprising ether derivatives of mono-, di- and tri-ethylene glycol, butylene glycol ethers, and mixtures thereof. The molecular weights of these solvents are preferably less than 350, more preferably between 100 and 300, even more preferably between 115 and 250. Examples of preferred solvents include, for example, mono-ethylene glycol n-hexyl ether, mono-propylene glycol n-butyl ether, and tri-propylene glycol methyl ether. Ethylene glycol and propylene glycol ethers are commercially available from the Dow Chemical Company under the tradename "~~Dowanol~~ DOWANOLTM" glycol, and from the Arco Chemical Company under the tradename "~~Arco-solv~~ ARCOSOLVTM" glycol. Other preferred solvents including mono- and di-ethylene glycol n-hexyl ether are available from the Union Carbide Company.

Please replace the paragraph on page 11 beginning on line 18 with the following:

Preferred organic diamines are those in which pK₁ and pK₂ are in the range of about 8.0 to about 11.5, preferably in the range of about 8.4 to about 11, even more preferably from about 8.6 to about 10.75. Preferred materials for performance and supply considerations are 1,3-bis(methylamine)-cyclohexane (pK_a=10 to 10.5), 1,3 propane diamine (pK₁=10.5; pK₂=8.8), 1,6

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hexane diamine (pK1=11; pK2=10), 1,3 pentane diamine (~~Dytek~~ DYTEK EP™ organic diamine) (pK1=10.5; pK2=8.9), 2-methyl 1,5 pentane diamine (~~Dytek~~ DYTEK A™ organic diamine) (pK1=11.2; pK2=10.0). Other preferred materials are the primary/primary diamines with alkylene spacers ranging from C4 to C8. In general, it is believed that primary diamines are preferred over secondary and tertiary diamines.

Please replace the paragraph on page 12 beginning on line 8 with the following:

It has been determined that substituents and structural modifications that lower pK1 and pK2 to below about 8.0 are undesirable and cause losses in performance. This can include substitutions that lead to ethoxylated diamines, hydroxy ethyl substituted diamines, diamines with oxygen in the beta (and less so gamma) position to the nitrogen in the spacer group (e.g., ~~Jeffamine~~ JEFFAMINE EDR 148™ organic diamine). In addition, materials based on ethylene diamine are unsuitable.

Please replace the paragraph on page 20 beginning on line 10 with the following:

Amino phosphonates are also suitable for use as chelating agents in the compositions of the invention when at least low levels of total phosphorus are permitted in detergent compositions, and include ethylenediaminetetrakis (methylenephosphonates) as DEQUEST™ chelant. Preferred, these amino phosphonates do not contain alkyl or alkenyl groups with more than about 6 carbon atoms.

Please replace the paragraph on page 22 beginning on line 22 with the following:

To illustrate this technique in more detail, a porous hydrophobic silica (trademark SIPERNAT D10™ hydrophobic silica) is admixed with a proteolytic enzyme solution containing 3%-5% of C13-15 ethoxylated alcohol (EO 7) nonionic surfactant. Typically, the enzyme/surfactant solution is 2.5 X the weight of silica. The resulting powder is dispersed with stirring in silicone oil (various silicone oil viscosities in the range of 500-12,500 can be used). The resulting silicone oil dispersion is emulsified or otherwise added to the final detergent matrix. By this means, ingredients such as the aforementioned enzymes, bleaches, bleach activators, bleach catalysts, photoactivators, dyes, fluorescers, fabric conditioners and hydrolyzable surfactants can be "protected" for use in detergents, including liquid laundry detergent compositions.